information. Is it so? Listen. The writer has settled upon the rich land of Wisconsin, and finds that the common wilk-weed (Asclepins Syriaca) is becoming a great farm pest, driving our useful plants, and he wants to know if any one here can tell him how to get

rid of, or even partially suppress the nursance.
THE CHAIRMAS—I know of nothing but much plowing and hoeing to kill that pest.

Mr. AMBLER—In Connecticut it only grows along

fences and rich roadsides. Sotos Roatssos At the West all the land is rich Sotos Komissos—At the West, all the land is rich enough to produce it all over the field.

Peach Bloght.—Now, here is a letter that gives useful information. George Forshew of Hudson, N. Y. says that a handful of fine salt, scattered on the ground around a peach-tree in June, has both prevented and cured the peach-tree blight.

CHATRIAN—I put several handfuls to a tree about mine, and it killed them.

Solos Robinson-That is the error-you put too much. This letter says one handful. Here is another letter of inquiry about

much. This lefter says one handful. Here is another letter of inquiry about Converting Straw into Masure.—I will read an extract from a letter from Lee County, Ill., as follows: "Thrashing our grain soon after harvest, we have made it our practice to burn the straw each year. But now we wish to reform; we wish to convert it into manure. Thrown into great stacks, it is a long time in retting. What shall we do to expedite the process? Will some one who knows give us information!"

For one, I would answer that I would spread the straw upon the surface as a mulch, and let time rot it.

Will some one who knows give us information?

For one, I would answer that I would spread the straw epon the surface as a malch, and let time rot it. But if to be rotted in a pile, the process can be greatly expedited by simply adding a sprinkling of common salt, which will increase the moreture, and consequent acts which will increase the moreture, and consequent would any course, succulent green herbage. Above all, add all the waste animal matter possible to obtain, and frequently that is not a hard matter to get around a prairie farm, where cattle die from exposure, and perhaps from want of the straw that has been barned. Deep Plowing and Weak Straw.—Here is a letter from Providence, Luzerne County, Penn., written by James Anderson, who says he is a man of great age and much experience. We will see directly what it has profited him. First, he says overseeding is the cause of weak straw. I say, not always. He says king birds are destroyers of bees, and proves it to his satisfaction by killing the king birds, since which the bees have prospered. I say one swallow don't make it Summer. The last half of his letter contains proof in itself how saily a man may be mistaken, not withstradius his acc and experience. It reads as follows:

it Summer. The last half of his letter contains proof in itself how sadly a man may be mistaken, not withstanding his age and experience. It reads as follows: "Notwithstanding all the acquirements of Prof. Mapes, frem nature, experience and learning. I must beg leave to make some exceptions to his plan of deep plowing. I know that about the neighborhood of New-York, the sandy and gravely sands will bear plowing deep, particularly in Jerney. But here in Pennsylvania there are many parts of such clay land that, if they plow below the soil into the yellow earth, their crops will be proportionately less according to depth; this is marked by the head furrows and the dead furrows; the first produces a full growth, and the

depth; this is marked by the head furrows and the dead furrows; the first produces a full growth, and the second small, and in vain may you deepen that dead furrow to make it produce more. If the deep earth is always productive, then let the banks of railroad earth testify to the same."

Now, instead of Prof. Mapes's land being sandy, it is naturally one of the most compact soils I know of, breaking up in turnips like stone. In fact, it was a soild rock not many long ages since. It is clay instead of sand land, that needs deep plowing, and it is very poor evidence against deep plowing to show that "dead furrows" are not productive. Nobody in this Club ever advocated such nonsense.

Moles.—Here is another letter that criticises a statement made here about moles being insect worms,

Motes.—Here is another letter that criticises a statement made here about moles being insect worms,
instead of grain worms. He says:

"This I know from every day observation to be very
erroneous. I do not know but moles eat insects; be
that as it may, I have no doubt their principal living
is seeds and roots and other vegetable motes. In the
Witter time when the snow is deep and the ground
not frozen, I have known them to destroy whole nurcore of anothe trees and every vegetable. erys of apple trees, and even young orchards that ave arrived to bearing."

Now this man is mistaken. He is talking about

mice, and not moles.

The Chairman—We will now take up one of the

The CHARMAN—We will now take up one of the regular subjects.

Cultivation of Flowers.—Andrew S. Fuller, Horticulturist, Brooklyn, exhibited a basketful of flowers, which were distributed among the females present, and much admired by them, particularly some seedlings, of various serts.

Mr. Fuller gave an interesting statement of the great taker of producing seedlings, worth saying. He said:

Mr. Fuller gave an interesting statement of the great tabor of producing seedlings worth saving. He said: I have 200 seedling phloxes, and not one worth saving. Yet all improvements come from seedlings. But the handsomest and best of all Summer flowers are roses, the best of which are seedlings. The Souvenir de Malmaison is one of the best roses known.

The bybiscus is a native, and all are single and coarse, and some day from seedlings we shall get a double flower, equal to double hollyhocks. As yet, I have not been able to get a double one out of a vast number tried.

number tried.

To get double balsam flowers, keep your seed for years, and the flowers will be more likely to come

Here is a hybrid trumpet ereeper that I have made

that I like.

A neighbor of mine has 3,000 seedling Japan lilies, and only one worth saving.

Mr. Fuller held up a branch full of green and ripe Binkley orange raspberries—a seedling—and said that he held in his hands the handsomest flower that he knew of, it was far handsomer than bachelor's butions, and had been an ornament to his garden all

In preparing a seed-bed for flowers, make the soi fluc; if it were sitted it would be an the better. How't plant too deep. The true rule is to cover seeds with earth to the thickness of a seed, and then cover the ground with a white cotton cloth. The best manure that I have ever used is liquid manure, made by water

and cow droppings.

Scrdling Dahlias.—Mr. Bungers exhibited a variety
of new and beautiful secolling dahlias. He said—I new and beautiful seedling dahlias. He said—le a dahlia plant six superficial feet. To propagate give a dahlia plant six superficial feet. To propagate roots, lay them down in beds in Spring in a warm situation, and when they have sprouted two inches above the surface, take up the root and divide it with one sprout to each cut, and plant them in holes dug two feet deep and two feet wide, and manured with a peck of compost, first setting a stake in the hole to support the stalk when it grows. I planted and grew one year 11,775 seedling dahlias, and only got six worth saving. A seedling will flower the first year, if it grows well. Seed should be planted in boxes, covered until the seed vegetates. A dahlia needs watering extensively: it vegetates. A dahlia needs watering extensively; it cannot well be watered too much. In potting all kinds of plants in the Fall, fill about half an inch of the botton of the pot with clean sand. In keeping dahlia roots, the great thing is to dry them well before putting them away. They must then be stored in dry cellars. A natural dahlia, the flower from which all our beautiful ones originated, has six petals. I counted the petals of one of my seedlings, the Suffolk Hero, and tound 307 petals.

and 307 petals.

The Next Meeting.—The next meeting of the Club
The Next Meeting. The Next Meeting.—The next meeting of the Club will not take place until after the close of the Institute Annual Fair. Next week the Pomological Society meet at Mozart Hall. Those who are in the habit of attending the Club are invited to attend the meetings of that Society. The next meeting of this Club will be advertised in The Taibuse. The regular subject will be: "Fruits for the Farm, and Gathering and Preserving Farm Crops."

BUTTER MAKING.

PROCESS OF A PREMIUM BUTTER MAKER. The following communication from H. E. Lewman of Cheming County, N. Y., giving a detailed account of the practice of one of the best butter makers in the State of New-York, was read at the last meeting of the American Institute Farmers' Club, but was omitted from the regular report for want of room. It will be

read with profit by all engaged in similar business:

ested in the dairy business were pleased and instructed by the perusal of a letter from the pen of the Hon.

A. B. Dickinson of Steuben, treating the subject. Some time since the renders of THE TRIBUNE intera. B. Dickinson of Steuben, treating the subject of "Butter Making." In it favorable allusion was made to the dairy of Jesse Carpenter, eaq., of Elmira, Chemung County. Mr. Carpenter has iong been known in the butter-making region and in the market as one of the most intelligent and successful dairymen and farmers in the country; and the writer of this, being a beighbor of his, and interested in the pursuit of the same branches of organization organization of the same branches of organization organization of the same branches of organization organization organization or organization organization or organization organization or organization or organization or organization or organization or organization or organization organization organization organization organization organiz same branches of productive industry, and feeling, he frusts, a due sense of obligation for valuable hints in their prosecution, can speak of his system and practice with positive knowledge and confidence. And believwith positive knowledge and confidence. And believing that there is much in them both interesting and valuable, as an addition to the mass of excellent information and knowledge which the Club is gathering upon the subject alluded to, as well as upon all others which interest the agriculturist, the horticulturist and the fruit-grower, and which it is, with a truly commendable earnestness and thoroughness of criticism sending forth again through its legitimate channels to the thousands who compose its interested anditors. sending term again through its legitimate channels to the thousands who compose its interested auditory, he has taken some pains to get from him a particular his-tory of the same, the substance of which, touching the main points, is as follows: The basis for a good and profitable butter-dairy is,

a stock fulfilling as nearly as practicable all those constitutional and structural conditions which combin constitutional and structural conditions which combine in the animal high milking qualities, with good size, robust health and longevity. The next step is a prompt and thorough practice of the best method of treatment of the same by which the largest yield of the best quality of milk is secured. The next and best step in the achievement of a first-class dairy of

butter is the application to its manufacture of an in-timate and critical knowledge of the true process from the expressing of the milk to the final touch the butter receives preparatory to the transit of the pack-

ge to market.

How to take the first step? i. c., lay in the stock, or near it. Mr. Carpenter thinks can be known much nore satisfactorily by reference to and study of popular authorities on the subject—writers who have polar authorities on the subject—writers who have made the rearing of stock with that view a specialty and yet it is practical, common sense and close and accurate observation which must be the main depend-cate at last. The next branch inquiry, which is more the less important, is not so easily pursued to satisfactory results by an appeal to the same sources of information. Long and close experience has confirm-ed Mr. Carpenter in the neutracy of the following sys-tem or mode of treatment: The best Summer food for the dairy stock, that which yields the largest quantity and and best quality of milk, is a mixture of the finer grasses, such as red and white clover, timothy and blue grass, all of which thrive well in

quantity and and osed quanty of mink, is a mixture of the finer grasses, such as red and white clover, timothy and blue grass, all of which thrive well in desirable combination in the pasture fields of the Chemung Valley. All coarse, rank and strongly-flavored weeds of wintever description must be bun-ished from the feeding range of the dairy stock, other-wise butter of the linest quality cannot be made. Neither should they be fed during the milking season on any description of roots or coarse pungent vege-tables, such as cabbage, if the butter is to be packed in firkins of any other vessel with the purposes of keeping. Even pumpkins are not desirable, though they may be used without material detriment. In the Spring

the season roots are most commonly used, and advised. A small allowance of grain is much more beneficial. It accomplishes just what is needed, without contributing to undesirable results. It gives additional strength of muscle—the main thing desired—while if judiciously given it does not materially increase the deposit of the large increases the quantity and interpret the

given it does not materially increase the deposit of fat. It also increases the quantity, and improves the quality of the milk, while roots and vegetables increase the quantity but rather deteriorate the quality.

During the milking season the cows must be moved from the pasture-field with great caution to prevent over-heat of the system. That cannot take place in any degree without the milk being unfavorably affected in a corresponding ratio. And when they are in the heat of the sexual or copulating fever, the milk should not be used in the darry, or with that from which butter for packing is to be made. For at such periods nature has provided for a medical interruption of the secretion of the animal, and the milk is greatly reduced in quantity, and in like measure improved in quality. Indeed the abnormal heat produced in the udder is of itself sufficient cause for rejecting the milk for butter making. In the Fall where ing the milk for butter making. In the Fall where the grass begins to fail, and loses its nutritive or milk producing elements, there is nothing that can equal corn stalks as a substitute. The corn should be sown for the purpose.

During the Winter months the stock should be stabled or otherwise sheltered from the severities of

For depositing the milk when strained, the tin pail of the capacity of about twelve quarts is preferable to any other kind of vessel. It is sufficiently large to fulfill all the requirements in that particular; while its superiority over the shallow pan—which is considerably used—is too palpable to admit of doubt. The following propositions in point, are sustained by facts, the application or pertinency of which all who have ever made butter, or who have been in a dairy with their eyes open to the every day phenomena therein, will readily apprehend, viz.: that milk, in order to realize from it the largest quantity and best quality of butter, must stand in an atmosphere of a given temperature a specific length of time, in all cases, in order to perfect it for the churn; that natural or artificial causes, either accelerating or retarding the processes to perfect it for the churn; that natural or artificial causes, either accelerating or retarding the processes of change in its elements from that fixed standard, have their like certain results of deterioration, both in the quality and the quantity of the butter produced; that a given quantity of milk, with the greatest surface exposure to the action of the atmosphere, in a given temperature, will change more rapidly than a like quantity in a like temperature, with a less surface exposure. The facts in proof, it need scarcely be intimated, condemn the use of the shallow pan.

Every dairy-woman has observed the effects of a close, muggy and humid atmosphere—such as often preceds rain storms in the Summer—upon the milk; also, of a thunder storm, also of only partly filling a vessel. In all cases named the change in the milk is much more rapid than when the temperature of the atmosphere is even, and the equilibrium of its vital elements more perfectly sustained; and then in pails filled to their capacity. In all these instances too, the milk must be churned sooner. But there is no method that will prevent a loss of product in quantity and coulding.

that will prevent a loss of product in quantity and

that will prevent a loss of productive quality.

It is difficult to reach fully the truth of the first proposition. But we can approximate to it, and then adopt our practice as nearly to such standard or rule as it is possible to do. The temperature of the room where the milk is set must never exceed 65° F., and must be as steady and even as possible. The atmosphere of the same must be kept perfectly pure; for

must be as steady and even as possible. The atmosphere of the same must be kept perfectly pure; for any odor peculiar to the decomposition of vegetable or organic substances mingling therewith, will inevitably leave its taint upon the milk and its product.

When the casein is precipitated or the milk congulated, it is ready to churn. It must not stand until the second change takes place in the lacteal or the sugar of milk; that is, until the lactic acid becomes bertyric neid, the latter stage of which may be known from the discolored spots of mould gathered on the surface of the cream. The thick milk should always be emptied with the cream into the churn. There are two important reasons in support of this method. First, the cream never all rises to the surface, and there must always remain with the coagulated part quite a fraction of the fatty matter, which is lost if not churned. Second, there is a virtue in the casein and lactic acid which is essential in the process of churning to import to the product the element of preservation. It is a fact which should be known by all dairymen and dealers, that the product of cream exclusively, however skillfully manipulated, of cream exclusively, however skillfully manipulated, will not, if packed for keeping, preserve for any length

will not, if packed for keeping, preserve for any length of time the finer qualities of good butter.

The milk in the churn, when fit for churning, should indicate 64° Fah., and should be agitated with a movement of the dash at not less than fifty strokes to the minute. Less motion will fail to divide properly the butter from the milk. When done, the butter should be taken from the churn and thrown into a tub or a small churn partly filled with water 42° to 44° Fah., and the buttermilk forced out with a small dash. It should then be put into trays and washed until the Fah., and the buttermilk forced out with a small dash. It should then be put into trays and washed until the water used censes to be the least discolored with buttermilk. It is then ready for salting, which should be done and the trays immediately carried to the celar. The proper amount is 1/2 oz. to the pound of butter after working—i. e., the butter should retain that amount when ready for packing. When it has stood three or four hours after the first salting, it should be stirred with a ladie and left in the form of a honeycomb, in order to give it the greatest possible surface exposure to the air, which gives color and fixes the high flavor.

gh flavor. Butter, when well manufactured, while standing pro-Butter, when well manufactured, while standing pre-paratery to packing, is composed of granulated par-ticles, between which are myriads of infinitesmal cells filled with brine, which is its life. At this period it should be touched with a light hand, as too much and too careless working will destroy its granular and cellular character, and reduce the whole to a compact and lifeless mass, with an immediate loss of flavor, and a certain and reliable prospect, if packed, of a rapid change of its character from indifferently good to miserably poor butter. It should never be worked in the tray while in a dry state, or all the ill results just alluded to will be realized. As a general rule, just alluded to will be realized. As a general rule, after the butter has stood in the trays twenty-four hours, and has been worked three or four times as directed, it is ready for packing. After the fixin is filled, it should stand a short time, and then should be covered with a clean piece of muslin, and the whole covered with brine.

overed with brine.

It will not be out of place for the writer to state It will not be out of place for the writer to state from his own knowledge, and upon his own responsibility, a few facts in connection with the above, reterring solely to Mr. Carpenter's success as a dairyman. For the last twenty years, beside fattening the calves to the customary age of four weeks, he has a veraged a fraction over two fixhins to the cow per year. He has had butter stand in packages in his cellar for one year and a half, and open them with a flavor so fresh and sweet that the very best and most critical judges and buyers were deceived one year in its age—none even suspecting it to be the product of a former year. He never has, during that period, failed to reach in New-York market the highest figure representing the maximum market for Orange County butter; and latterly, he has very often overreached the very high est market from ½ to ½ cents per pound.

Baldwin P. O. Chemong Co., N. Y., Aug. 12, 1536.

report,
A communication from the Warden of Randall's Island, appointing Wm. Melvin farmer, in place of the former incumbent.

car was more than the value of the entire products of the farm—they had a gardener to raise cabbages at a cost of twelve shillings a head. He moved that the ffice of farmer be abobshed, he could get as good a

The matter of abolishing the office was referred to be Committee.

A temmunication from the ferry-master at Black-

The President and Secretary were ordered to draw a requisition for \$50,000 on the Controller. Adopted.

The accounts of the late Warden of the City Prison were referred to the Committee, with power.

Mr. Guynara called up the report of the Committee on Bellevue Hospital, acknowledging Dr. W. T. G. Morton's claims to the discovery of the anesthetic properties of ether—a discovery which has gone to the world free—and awarding him \$1,500 as a small return from this institution for the benefits which have been derived from its use.—Laid over for one week, and the Committee was instructed to ask a recommendation from the Medical Board.

The Board voted \$1,000 to commence the erection

The Board voted \$1,000 to commence the erection of a new wing to the Lunatic Asylum.

Subjoined is the weekly statement:

Subjoined in the weekly statement:

Subjoined in the weekly statement.

Subjoined in the weekly statement.

f	producing elements, there is nothing that can equal corn stalks as a substitute. The corn should be sown	Admitted since	a
3	for the purpose. During the Winter months the stock should be	Discharged.	1
	stabled or otherwise sheltered from the severities of	Sent to Penitentiary 140-1,512	Y
	the weather for the night, and while they feed. And	Remaining Sept. 3	
	the care and amount and kind of food must be so up-	Decrease	
	pointed that they rather improve in condition and	At the following institutions: Believe Hospital 792 City Prison	
1	vigor than otherwise; at least, they must not be al-	Lauratic Asylute	a
8	lowed to run down to poor flesh and weakness-for	Alms House 1 480 Third District Princh	1
1	then, no amount of attention and good nursing through	Penitentiary	1
	the Summer will restore them to full milking capaci-	Isl. Hos. from Almahouse. 65 Colored Orphan Asylum180	
t	ties. The loss is irreparable for the season.	Workhouse full Children at times	100
	A thorough and practical understanding of the next	Small-Pox Hospital # City Cemetery 8	
n	and last branches, i. e., the treatment of the milk and	Randell's Island Hospital. 236 Total	-
	the process of butter making, is much more difficult to obtain, because the knowledge is much more difficult	Number remaining Sept 3, 1007	R
8	to impart. With all the rules that may be given,	Increase on last year	ш
1	there must be superadded as conditions for their suc-	Adjourned for one week.	1
8.	cessful application, the necessity for close and critical	Adjourned for one week.	117
-	observation. For there are constantly arising circum-		
	stances to modify the most of such which may be laid	YELLOW FEVER-IS IT CONTAGIOUS?	
*,	down in a general system.		1
v	I we have the state of the section of the block and the second	To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.	-
10	of the capacity of about twelve quarts is preferable	Sin: In The Tribuse of Wednesday last "A Citi-	1
12	to any other kind of vessel. It is sufficiently large to	zen" holds before your readers the "bold declaration"	1
30kU	6 100 . With a markey ment in that meetingless while it		

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
SIR: In THE TRIBUNE of Wednesday last "A Citizen" holds before your readers the "bold declaration" of Dr. Rockwell that "yellow fever is not contagious." Not feeling himself competent to discuss this grave question with the doctor, he hopes that it will receive its due attention from professional men. And certainly a grave question it is, especially in the face of the late a grave question it is, especially in the lace of the late events on Staten Island, and of the sad ravages of the pestilence in New-Orleans. Far from considering myself the "qualified pen" called for by your "Citizen," I merely beg leave to bring a few facts from my own experience, which may be of some value as material for further discussion. During the Summer of 1855, there were in the Quarantine Hospital about fifty cases of yellow fever, of which twenty-three ended fatally—a proof that the discase was of the most malignant character. These yellow-fever patients, of whom there were generally ten to twelve at once in the Hospital, who were all brought there from infected vessels, had no separate ward for themselves, but were placed indiscriminately among the other patients, their beds being only from two to three feet apart; yet not a single new case occurred among these other patients, although fear and anxiety might have increased their predisposition. The nurses, who, with self-sacrificing zeal, attended the sick and dying, remained likewise free from any attack. My friend, Dr. Walser, and myself visited the yellow-fever patients at all hours of the day or night, stood by their bedside watching the symptoms and the progress of the malady, examined their evacuations; made, beside this, twenty-three post-nortem examinations, shut un someevents on Staten Island, and of the sad ravages of the watching the symptoms and the progress of the man-ady, examined their evacuations; made, beside this, twenty-three post-mortem examinations, shut up some-times for hours in the small dissecting-room with two or three of the dead, and inhaling constantly the efflu-via from their bodies; yet both of us, although we had never had the disease, enjoyed perfect health to Toward the end of July in 1856 the Health Officer,

Dr. Thompson, ordered two vessels, infected with vellow fever, to be anchored immediately below. Fort Hamilton, not a quarter of a mile from the shore. A by. Interposal, oracreat two resears, insected with yellow fever, to be anchored immediately below Fort Hamilton, not a quarter of a mile from the shore. A fresh breeze from the south and south-west was constantly blowing from the ships to the shore. The atmosphere was filled with moisture, close and hot; and hardly a week elapsed before the fever broke out simultaneously in several places along the shore, from the Fort to Bay Ridge. It is unnecessary to give here the history of that epidemic; those who want information will find it in the excellent report published in 1857 by Dr. Harris and Dr. Walser of the Marine Hospital. Suffice it to say, that the disease was from the first moment epidemic, and that it did not cease to carry off its victims until the first frost cradicated it more suddenly even than it had appeared. As physician of the Yellow-Fever Hospital erected by the F. H. Relief Society, I had ample opportunity of watching the nature of the disease, and consider especially the following two facts as noteworty with regard to the pending question, viz.: The pestilence regard to the pending question, viz.: The pestilence did not spread more than about one-eighth of a mile from the shore into the interior; and, secondly, all these cases which occurred outside the affected dis-trict traced their origin in each case distinctly to a longer or shorter visit to the infected shore, and re-mained isolated cases without carrying the disease to

longer or shorter visit to the infected shore, and re-mained isolated cases without carrying the disease to their neighbors. Of the comparatively small number of cases of this latter kind, I will mention only those of Drs. Dubois and Crane of New-Utrecht as the most illustrative. New-Utrecht was not within the infected district; but both doctors attended families living on the shore of Bay Ridge, suffering with yellow fever. Both were infected there at the same time, came home sick and died, both during the same time, came home sick and died, both during the same week. Their sick rooms were constantly visited by their friends, and numberless physicians from the neighborhood and from Brooklyn; nurses watched with them day and night. I slept myself with Dr. Crane in the same room, to be near at hand, but none of the visitors, nurses or attendants took the disease. In short, I have not seen a single case during the two months of my attendance there in which the disease anoths of my attendance there in which the disease
had been communicated by contact with patients outside the infected district. Those cases in Brooklyn,
which broke out spontaneously, occurred in the neighhood of that part of the shore where cargoes of sugar
and hides from infected vessels had been landed.
These cargoes, I beg to remember, were no living persons, but materials capable of absorbing the atmosphere by which they had been surrounded for weeks or
mostly. They formed in fact a various of the states. phere by which they had been surrounded for weeks or months. They formed, in fact, a portion of the atmos-phere of the infected vessel from which they came, and planted the epidemic, as such, on the shores of Brook-lyn, in a similar manner as was done by the south wind at Fort Hamilton. Wherever, in the interior of Brooklyn and New-York, cases of yellow fever oc-curred, whether they derived their origin from the Brooklyn shore or from Fort Hamilton, they remained

ighborhood.
To be brief, I will condense the information drawn
om the above facts into the following points, viz: from the above facts into the following points, viz:

1. Yellow fever is a missmatic disease, of tropical origin. Its communication is effected by the inhaling of or coming in contact with a peculiar poison floating in the atmosphere of the infected place.

2. This poison, whatever it may be, is invariably destroyed by a temperature below the freezing point. It seems, therefore, to be an organic substance, either animal or vegetable.

3. The necessary condition for its generation and reproduction are heat, moisture, and the vicinity of salt water.

4. Away from these conditions the yellow fever poi-4. Away from these conditions the years rever posson is not reproduced by single patients as that of small-pox or of scarlet fever, at least not in sufficient quantity or quality to infect those coming in personal contact with such patients, or to poison the atmosphere around them. It is, therefore, strictly speaking, not

contagious.

The infected atmosphere of a tropical region pene Baldwin P. O. Chemong Co. N. Y. Aug. 12, 1892.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS-HOUSE.
The Board met yesterday at the Rotunda, Mr.
SMITH in the chair.

Mr. Fitch, Warden of the Penitentiary, reported

ADAIRYMAN.
The infected atmosphere of a tropical region penetrates all vessels within its reach; it imparts itself there to any material capable through its structure to absorb it, such as cotton, sugar, hides, bedding &c., and can thus be carried on shipboard to any region, the atmosphere and climate of which are favorable for its reception.

6. Sanitary measures for the protection of scaports

CITY ITEMS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. - A most brilliant and enthusiastic andience was attracted on Monday evening to witness Rossini's delightful comic Opera, the "Barber of Seville," Madame Gassier called forth unbounded A communication from the ferry-master at Blackwell's bland, reported the number of attempts to carry
quor to the Aims-House which has been discovered
his year, also, specimens of the canteens which the
mugglers used. They were large, flat cans, which
were made to sling around the neck.

The contract for flagging the floors of the cells of
he new wing of the Penitentiary was awarded to J.
and M. Mahoney for 22 cents per lineal foot.

The contract for iron for left wing of the Penitenlary was awarded to Wm. F. Harner for \$650.

The Committee on Penitentiary reported in favor of
employing more masons on the new wing of the Penientiary. Adopted.

The President and Secretary were ordered to draw a
requisition for \$50,000 on the Controller. Adopted.

Madame Gassier cancel of the well-known Una
voce poen fa, in the first act, and the several concerted pieces with which the opera is studded. In the
music lesson scene, where she introduces Vicuxtemp's
variations on the Carmival of Venice, she was heartily
encored. The Aimaviva of Signor Labonce of some
months, and the Figaro of Signor Gassier are especially to be commended.

—This evening Verdi's "Rigoletto" will be given,
when Signor Steffani will make his second appearance.
Madame Gassier, Miss A. Phillips, and others are in applanse by her rendering of the well-known Una

M. Strakosch will give three nights of Italian Opera next week at Burton's Theater, Broadway, for the purpose of introducing the celebrated Prima Donna, Madame Colson. The company is strong in all its de-tails, embracing the names of Mile. Parodi, Madame Cora de Wilherst (who will arrive in a few days), Madame Strakosch, Brignoli, Labocetta, Amodio, Junea (basso) and others, with Carl Anschutz as conductor. The opening Opera will probably be Donizetti's " Daughter of the Regiment," Madame Colson

The regular Temperance meeting at the Five Points House of Industry, will be held on Taursday, to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock. These meetings are among the most interesting and useful of any held in the city. Friends of Temperance Reform are invited to attend and lend a helping hand. A weekly prayer meeting is also held every Wednesday evening, at the same house, at 71 o'clock. All friends of the poor and outcast are invited to attend.

LADIES' NATIONAL EQUESTRIAN CONVENTION .-This long-trumpeted affair comes off this day, at the Union Course, L. I. Advertisements in other columns give all the necessary particulars.

WARDENSHIP OF THE CITY PRISON,-Among the names of persons spoken of for the position of Warden of the City Prison, we hear that of Capt. Speight of the Twenty-first Ward Police force, favorably mentioned in connection with the office alluded to.

THE LATE POLICE FORAY IN WATER STREET,-More Whitewashiso.—The prestitutes and others arrested by the Fourth Ward Police, at John Allen's, No. 304 Water street, were brought up for examination yesterday before Recorder Barnard, in the basement of the City Hall. One of Allen's girls swore that she and the other females boarded at the house, but she did not know how they made a living. They wore short dresses and danced every night, and this was all she knew about the house,

Officer Brown, and other policemen of the Fourth Ward, testified that the house of Allen, although a house of prostitution, was known to them to be very quiet and orderly, and that the proprietor was careful to keep rowdies out.

The bar-keeper testified to the good management

of the house, and that he never knew the girls to do anything improper.

Nothing was said of a man having been murdered there last Winter. The parties, a man and wife, who had made the complaint against Allen's house, on which the warrant was issued, became so disgusted at hearing the white-washing given the establishment by the police, that they got up and left without offering their testimony. The Recorder having no evidence before him to sustain the complaint, distaissed the case, and the prisoners returned to their vile retreat in great glee.

STEAM ON FOURTH AVENUE TO BE STOPPED To- It is hardly necessary to say that Justice Osborn tunnel, for the purpose of stopping the passage of any more locomotives through. He was assured by the Superintendent of the Road, Mr. Campbell, that the unnel was not in a condition at present to admit of horses drawing the cars through the tunnel; that since the decision of the Courts sustaining the Common Council in their action, every effort had been used to get the tracks through the tunnel in proper order, for which object men had been kept at work almost night and day, including the Sabbath, but as yet they had been unable to complete the graveling of the road bed and other necessary alterations, and begged for a little additional time to finish the work. Mr. Carpenter finally gave the Company until noon to-day, when, according to his expressed determination, he should put the ordinance of the Common Council into effect. Some time must necessarily elapse before the tunnel can be put in proper order for the passage of teams through it; until when passengers by the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads will, in all probability, be put to the inconvenience and discomfort of getting up to Forty-second street in the best way they can.

BULL'S HEAD .- There is another large supply of cattle in market this week. The arrivals at Albany number over 4,000, and the number here, though not as large probably as last week, is so large that the price will not be any higher. The sales of Tuesday were not as high as on Tuesday of last week, by more than half a cent a pound. In short, the prospect of an extremely dull market was so strong all the afternoon that brokers were willing to sell the best stock in market at prices only equivalent to Sic. a pound net, and good butchers' cattle were sold at barely 8 cents: and the offers for some inferior stock were not counted over 5c, a pound net. If the same condition of things continues through to-day, we think drovers will mark this the hardest market they have seen in ten years.

John B. Boswell, of Manhattan, Putnam County, Indiana, who was in charge of Wright's drove of 6 cettle, was instantly killed on Tuesday morning, about 2 o'clock, by a collission on the Hudson River Railroad, at Fishkill, and about three-fourths of the cattle destroyed. Mr. Boswell was in the caboose of a train that was run into by another train, and in consequence of feeling unwell, did not get out, when all companions did, to attend to the stock. A friend with him took his mutilated body in an airtight coffin back to his family. Benjamin Suddeth, one of the owners of stock on the trains that were smashed up, informs us that fifteen car leads of cattle and hogs were destroyed. Some of the hogs found under the ruins were scalded so as to be nearly denuded of hair, and others were cut up fine enough for sausage meat, and thoroughly mixed, bones, blood, bristles and intestines. A good many of the maimed cattle were slaughtered on the spot, and it was supposed that others that were able to come to market, would be found badly bruised. Mr. Wright's drove was entirely abandoned to the Railroad Company, and heavy damages supposed to have been incurred to some

Mr. Suddeth says his cattle were not apparently injured by the collision, but must have suffered for water exceedingly while standing fifteen hours pent up in the close cars, waiting for power to move them forward, as the day was exceedingly hot.

known to himself, retused to permit the reporters to ee the papers.

some months ago formed the acquaintance of Miss W-, an interesting girl of 16, who lived with her parents in Pike street, and was very attentive to her. He is about 25 years of age, of propossessing appearance, fived at No. 548 Brooms street, and is married to a beautiful young lady. Recently he returned to New-York in the steam frigute Niagara, on board of which he is said to have been employed. On Tuesday afternoon last, a week ago yesterday, Sexton, while premending Broadway, met Miss W-, and, after a short walk with her, induced her to accompany him told her that he was stopping. They remained at the hotel a short time, when Sexton, as is alleged, induced her to cross the ferry, and, persuading her to enter the curs, they proceeded to Newark, and put up at a pub-

Late in the afternoon Sexton, as is stated, went to Miss W, and told her that the cars and steam-beats had stopped running, and that there was no means of their going back to New-York that night, The young lady appeared in great fear, but he repeatedly assured her of his protection, and told he they could obtain separate rooms at the hotel and remain during the right. Rooms were so engaged, but it is alleged that during the night Sexton arose, and by some means or other, entered the room occupied by Miss W. and succeeded in violating her person

The following day they returned to this city and put up at the Western Hotel, where they remained two lays, he having meantime succeeded in allaying her fears, and inducing her not to return to her parents. On Friday night last, they were both seen at Wallack's Theater, and on the following morning Miss W. insisted upon going home to see her parents, whom she believed would have great fears as to her absence. Sexton finally consented to her going home, and conducting her to within three or four blocks of her residence, obtained from her a diamond ring, cross and chain, bade her adica, promising to call in the evening and escert her to some place of amusement.

A painful scene ensued upon the arrival of the young lady and the curtain fell upon her full confession to her parents. Yesterday afternoon Officer Webb served a warrant upon Sexton in prison, the process setting forth that he had abandoned his wife Corqelia A. Sexton. Mrs. Sexton made complaint beron. Justice Connolly relative to the abandonment, not being aware at the time that her husband was then a prisoner in the same building.

The steamer Governor, on her trip from Providence, Bristol and Newport Monday evening, broke one of her blower engines. She did not arrive until Taesday

ALLEGED EXPORTION .- For some time past a great me and cry has been raised both in and out of the Police Courts of our City, but principally at the Lower Police Court, relative to a series of alleged extortions or black mail operations perpetrated by one Mauritz Wolff, some 50 or 60 years of age, who had managed to ingratiate himself in the confidence of Justice Osborn. It is alleged that by the frequent use of Justice Osborn's name, Wolff has obtained from various parties who had become involved in criminal prosecution large sums or money under pretense of buying the Magis-trate, and thus securing their release from custody.

It is alleged that it has been the habit of Wolff to watch about the Police Court and ascertain the names of various parties arrested, from whom he thought he could old in any money. Upon the occurrence of a favorable opportunity he would obtain an interview with the prisoner, and work upon his feelings relative to being sent to State Prison or Blackwell's Island. He would then pretend that he had great influence with Judge Osborn, and that, upon the payment of \$50 or \$100 or other amount, a portion of which was to be given to the Magistrate, he would secure their discharge or acquittal.

Day .- Acting Superintendent Carpenter yesterday never sanctioned such conduct on the part of Wolff. He never knew that the accused was n name as a cloak to get money from unsuspecting parties until informed of the matter by the victims themselves. It also appears that Wolff has obtained money from one or two members of Osborn's family, under various pretexts. Only one or two of the parties thus duped have made themselves known, and consequently no estimate can be formed of the amount that Wolff has thus illegally obtained.

Yesterday a complaint was made before Justice

Connolley, who issued his warrant for the arrest of the accused. The process was placed in the hands of Officer Chamberlain; but, before he could execute it, Wolff, who had heard of the matter, appeared at the Court, and gave himself up. The following is the affidavit of complaint:

Court, and gave himself up. The honowing is the affidiavit of complaint:

"Andreas Maeller, of No. 200 Houston street, being doly sworn, deposes and says that on or about the 4th day of June, 1953, this deponent was arrested, on the complaint of a person by the name of Smith, for associated and battery; that a few days lister this deponent was accessed by a certain Wolff, who, as this deponent was informed and believes, is accustomed to attend the Courts, that said Wolff told deponent that he (Wolff) and great influence with Judge Osborn, and would be able to crush the complaint, provided detonent would pay him fifty dollars, to be given to the said Judge Osborn; that deponent refused to give the fifty dollars, but as said Wolff told deponent that he had to go for six months to the Pontientiary If deponent did not settle the Lease, deponent finally agreed to pay ten dollars show mentioned; that the complaint of said Smith was brought before the Special Sessions, and that deponent was acquitted, that deponent has now here informed and believes that said Wolff has not such influence as he pretended to have, and that the uneary that obtained; and from deponent was feliciously worn, deposes and says.—He has read the afficiant of Andreas Moeller, hereto annexed, and knows of his own knowledge the same to be true, and correct, and especially in regard to the ten dollars paid to Wolff, and to the proteins under which said Wolff the true read our correct, and especially in regard to the ten dollars paid to Wolff, and to the proteins under which said Wolf trather deponent said to Wolff, and to the proteins under which said Wolff the true and correct, and especially in regard to the ten dollars paid to Wolff, and to the proteins under which said Wolf trather deponent saith not.

The accessed was given in custody of an officer to

epopent saith not.

The accused was given in custody of an officer to await examination.

ARREST OF ALLEGED BURGLARS .- Yesterday mornng Officers Jenkins and Corwin, of the Sixteenth and Twentieth Precincts, arrested two fellows named John Hern and Michael Hickey, charged with burglariously entering the liquor saloon of Patrick Campbell, in Tenth avenue, and stealing therefrom the money till, containing about \$18 in silver coin and several small articles. Hern and Hickey were in the place during the previous evening drinking and smoking, and on the following morning effected the burglary. A witness testified to seeing the accused in a saloon on Ninth avenue, at an early hour in the morning, dividing ome silver money. One of the prisoners was seen to give the barkeeper three watch keys, and heard to tell dm not to give them to any one. These watch keys were subsequently recovered and were identified by Mr. Campbell as his property, and taken from his store stice Kelly, before whom they were taken, committed them to prison in default of \$1,000 ball each. A young man named Waiter Jacobs was arrested

esterday morning, in the rear of the premises No. 5 Hester street, which place it is supposed he had entered with a burglarious intent. He was seen to climb over a fence into the yard, where he was captured. Justice Steers sent Jacobs to prison for examination.

ARREST OF a LAWYER.-Lucius E. Bulkley, a law-

yer having an office in the lower part of the city, was rrested yesterday morning, charged with obtaining, upon some worthless stock, the sum of \$750 from Mr. Elias H. Main of No. 208 Washington street, Mr. Main elleges that he loaned Bulkley the sum of \$600,

ought to be directed not so much to the patients themselves (although their extension and isolation is themselves) (although their extension and isolation is themselves (although their extension and isolation is themselves (although their extension and isolation is themselves (although their extension and isolation is the made of themselves although their extension and isolation is the made of themselves although their extension and isolation is the made of themselves although their extension and isolation is the made of themselves although their extension of the infected to committee and although their extension of the infected to committee and although their extension of the infected to committee and although their extension and isolation is the made of the made of themselves although their extension of the made of themselves although their extension of the stants of the although their extension of the stants of the although their Market Police Court, and upon a warrant issued by Justice Steers, Bulkley was apprehended, and held for

> FALL OF FLOUR.-On Menday night the fourth floor of the warehouse No. 31 Front street, suddenly gave way with a fearful crash, carrying with it the aird, second and first floors, and precipitating the contents, consisting of from 1,200 to 1,500 barrels of flour, into the cellar. The building was occupied by various parties for storage. The cellar was occupied by J. & G. Boker, wine merchant. The accident most fortunately occurred after business hours, otherwise many persons would have been instantly killed. No estimate has yet been made of the loss,

> CAUGHT IN THE ACT .- On Monday evening, Harry Plaff, calling himself an English thief, was caught in the act of "lifting" a fine piece of cloth from the tailoring establishment of Joseph Becker, corner of Broadway and White street, by one of the clerks, who handed him over to the custody of Sergeant Lyon. Pluff was locked up in the Station-House, and on Tuesday morning, committed to prison for trial by Justice Connolly at the Lower Police Court.

> FATAL FALL WHILE INTOXICATED,-Coroner Gamble held an inquest on Tuesday, upon Margaret Cavanne, an Irish woman 31 years of age, who, while intoxicated on Monday evening, fell out of the window of her room in the tenement house, No. 152 West Thirty-second street, and was instantly killed. Ver-

ALLEGED ISFANTICIDE.—Coroner Connery held an inquest on Tuesday at the corner of Ninety-eighthstreet and Brondway, upon the body of a male infant found dead in the sink, rear of the house. The evidence showed that the child had been born alive and dropped into the sink by its mother. Christiana Forbert sen, to hide her shame, and a verdict to that effect was rendered by the Jury. The mother was arrested and held to answer for the infanticide.

FREE BATHS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SiR: Six weeks ago you gave in your columns the Message of Mayor Tiemann, which recommended to the Council a petition whose capet was to establish Free Baths for the people. The Council referred the papers Hodmire, Murray and Sirves, Fiers and Silps, via Alletinea T. Rhodes and C. Starr, and Councilines Bickford, Benj. Since that they nothing has been heard of this most interesttine nothing has been heard of this most interest-operant matter. Why is nothing done by these gen-

Many thousands of citizens are anxiously wairing for a decision from the Fathers of our City. By parting the above question publicly to the Committee of Wharves, Piers and Slips, you would oblige many of your readers, and especially Your obedient servant, GUSTAY STRUVE,

President of the Committee to, Free Public Baths.

New York, No. 25 East Broadway, Sept. 7, 1935.

VERY REMARKABLE—Are the charming per-formances of the minim world in Thiopox's Texatex or Akrs, so attractive at present at Barston's Muskum. They are traly novel, carlous, entertaining and extraordinary. PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER. -That charming

actives. Mine Posits, and the talented young tragellan, Mr. G. C. Boxir acc., both favorites from the Broadway Theater, are playing at Ponov's National Theaters Event Night, with Yanker Locker, Mr. E. Bilanchand, Mrs. W. G. John, and, in all, the best company of the city.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF CYRUS W. FIELD on exhibition at BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's

say the world, but the signs of the times indicate better things. Seem and electricity, and the accomplishment of labor by machiners must level the unequal condition of man, and finally open up to all mankind a perfect equality in the world—free thought, free labor, free products, free farms, and one equal possession of all things but intellect from childhead to the grave—from century to century. Figureally Fortraits taken upon these principles by Holmes, No. 209 Broadway. AN ELEGANT ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPET, for

. Soc. and Soc. per yard. All-wool Ingrains, Stc., 42c. and Oilelethe, Slc., 40c. and 50c. Russ, Mats, Window Shades, , at catraordinary low prices! HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery. -

[Advertisement.] No More Shaking—The Olive Pever and Anny Pills will core in one week's time the worst came that value. Froe from quintue and deleterious drugs. Sold by Bankey & Paux, No. 19 Parkyow.

BRADY'S GALLERIES. PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBROTYPES AND DAGGERREOTYPES.
Nos. 339 and 250 Broadway, New York, and No. 352 Pennsylvania-av., Washington, D. C.

THE METALLIC TABLET STROP-Invented by Gro. Saundras, A. D. 1816.—This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the Access possible edge to a rance. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. Saundras, No. 7 Astor House.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-Sept. 7.-Before Judge

The Special Term of the Court was opened in one of the new rooms of the Supreme Court. Judge Nelson reminded the members of the Bar of the notice given a few weeks ago, that appeals in Admiralty cases would be heard first.

The Admiralty Appeal Calendar was then called,

but not peremptorily, in consequence of many of the members of the Bar having no knowledge as to where the Court was to be held. SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS-Sept. 7.-Before Judge DA-

Flins Fassett agt. S. W. Tailmadge et al. (three policy). Thomas Rigney agt. The Same.—Motions denied.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, SEPT. 7-Before Mr. GEO. W. MOREL.

EMBEZZLEMENT OF RAILEDAD COUPONS.

After an examination which occupied several days,
Louis Stern. Adolph New and Jacob New, who were
charged with embezzling railroad coupons from a letter, were committed to await the action of the Grand

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—TUESDAY, Aug. 7.—

Before Judge Russill.

Nothing was done in this Court to-day beyond the postponement of "Billy Mulligan's" second trial for the assaid to Mr. Webb, of San Francisco, at the Metropolitan Hotel, in June last, and the impanneling lof the following gentlemen as the Grand Jury; Anthony J. Bleecker, Foreman, Gordan W. Burnham, Elisia Brooks, Henry Cores, Samuel Dawson, Marchine Echie, Francis Leland, Thomas Christy, John S. Martin, Nathaniel Prime, Israel Underhill, Benjamin Wheelwright, John H. Absel, Duncan F. Carry, Benj H. Day, William Hall, Richard D. Lathrop, Moses Starbuck, Jacob Vanderpool, Judge Russell's charge was very brief, and had nothing in it worth recording. Mulligan's trial was postponed till the 17th instant, owing to the absence of Mr. Webb.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS SETT. 7, 1878.—Before
Justices BRENNAN STREET and CONNOLLY.
Cares on the calendar, 33; convictions, 29.

James Riley, assault and battery. Fined \$10. Louis F. Aldinger, assault and battery. Fined \$30. Patrick Henry, assault and battery. Fined \$5. Van Scinta Rever, keeping a nuisance. Sentence on Thur

Yan Schilla Kerr, stealing cotton. Remanded for sentence.

Maria Lawler, stealing lace. Remanded for sentence.

John Borns, assault and battery, two complaints. Penitentiary
we mentis on one, and here mouths on the other.

Eliza Richardson, stealing citing. Four months.

Edward Smith, stealing citing. Four months.

Patrick Smith, attempting to pick a lady's pocket. Three
months.

Petrick Smith, attempting to pick a lady's pocket. Targementias.
Charies Dolan, stealing peaches. Two mothls.
Thomas Gibney, assault and hartery. Judgment suspended.
Samuel Brown, stealing sheepskins. Remanded for sentence.
Catherine Reartion and Ellen Callaians, stealing a pioce of
delaine. Catherine six moreths. Ellen four mouths.
Many Ford, stealing a peak-thook and money. Six months.
James Cornan, assault and battery. Judgment suspended.
John Green, stealing clothing. Three months.
John Green, stealing clothing. Three months.
Charles Dupea, assault and lattery. Three months.
James McCimms, assault and battery. Three months.
James McCimms, assault and battery. Three months.
Charles Bese, assault and battery, two charges. One
menth on each.
Charles Bese, assault and battery, two charges. Fixed \$18